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THE

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THURSDAY, September 14, 1769.

THE Public are hereby informed, that no one Person in Town has been taken with the Small-Pox, since the last Advertisement in this Paper; a Child in the Hospital at New-Boston, and a Woman and her Infant in a House near the Horse-Shoes, are the only Persons who have that Distemper, or the Symptoms of it. These Houses are fenced in and well guarded to prevent a Communication of the Infection. By Order of the Selectmen,

Boston, Sept. 14. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

The following Affidavit should in Propriety follow the Accounts in the next Page, but they being printed off before this came to Hand, we could not give it's proper Place.

JOHN GRIDLEY testifies, That, On the Evening of September 5, 1769, between the Hours of 7 & 8, he was walking by the British Coffee-House in King-Street, he looked in at the Door of said House, and saw James Otis, junior, Esquire, and John Robinson, Esquire, engaged in Discourse, and by their Words and Gestures he perceived they were in great Warmth, That the first Words he heard uttered by the said Otis were these as follows, "I demand Satisfaction of you Sir." By the Accent and Tone with which these Words were uttered he was satisfied they were in reply to something which had been before said by the said Robinson, to the said Otis: Upon these Words thus spoken by said Otis, the said Robinson asked him "What Satisfaction he would have?" To which Mr. Otis replied "a Gentleman's Satisfaction." Mr. Robinson answered "I am ready to do it," upon which Mr. Otis replied, "then come along with me." Mr. Otis on saying the last Words was retiring to go out at the Door which leads into the Entry, and was hindered by Mr. Robinson's Attempt to take him by the Nose, which Mr. Otis prevented by holding his Cane before him. Mr. Robinson then closed in upon said Otis and struck him with a Stick, which Mr. Otis returned with his Stick, and reciprocal Blows passed, which lasted about One Minute, and neither seemed to have the Advantage: Then they were disarmed of Sticks, and engaged with Fists, which being perceived by some of the Spectators, (most of whom were of the Army, Navy and Revenue) they endeavoured by pushing and pulling the said Otis, to prevent his beating the said Robinson. Immediately on seeing such foul Play (the Door of the Coffee-House being open as usual) I stepped into the Room and cried out, it was dirty Usuage to treat a Man in that Manner; and on saying this, I rushed in between the said Otis and Robinson; but on going between them I felt some Person pull me by the right Shoulder, I instantly disengaged myself from the Person who had me by the Shoulder, and took Mr. Robinson by the Collar, and he, in twitching, and I in holding, tore his Coat, near or quite down to his Pockets: I immediately received two Blows on my Head, with some Weapon from the right, by a Person who appeared standing on a Bench; the Blood which issued from my Wounds instantly filled my Eyes: I then lifted my right Hand to strike a Person who was pulling me, but who I could not see so as to know, by reason of the Blood which covered my Sight: As I lifted up my right Hand, I received a Blow from some Weapon just above the Joint of my Wrist Bone, which broke it. I was then turned out of the Coffee-Room Head and Shoulders by the said Persons, or some of them: I then went into said Room again, and was turned out by the Persons aforesaid: As I went in the last Time I took a Stick off the Floor (on which lay 5) hoping by that Means to find out one at least of those who had so basely and meanly abused me, that I might have reasonable Satisfaction: I then went in at the Entering Door of the Coffee-House (not the Door which leads into the Coffee-Room) and met Mr. Otis, and told him he had better go into the front Room, set down and compose himself; which he did for about 2 Minutes; I also told him that I would defend him from any farther Abuse, as far as I was able; who replied "I am much obliged to you—! A Person (unknown to me) told him he had better go and get his Wounds dressed; upon which he went off. — He further saith, that after his receiving the Blows on his Wrist as aforesaid, he heard divers Voices hollow out, KILL-HIM! KILL-HIM! and I make no doubt they meant said Otis, as they were done beating me, and continuing to beat him when they thus cried out *Kill Him! Kill Him!* JOHN GRIDLEY.

SUFFOLK, ss. BOSTON, Sept. 13, 1769.

JOHN GRIDLEY above-named, made Oath to the Truth of the afore-written Affidavit. Taken to perpetuate the Remembrance of the Thing.

Before RI. DANA, Justice of the Peace & of the Quorum.
BELCHER NOYES, Justice o' Peace.

The above Testimony may serve to shew the World what Degree of Credit is due to the Relation given of Mr. Otis and Robinson's Affair by one who in this Paper signs A By Stander.

Mr. DRAPER,

THE Person who signs himself A By-Stander, in Messrs Green & Russell's and Mein's Papers, may save himself the Trouble of publishing his Name: The Public may have some Circumstances laid before them, as may serve to evince the Behavior and Intention of Mr. Robinson and those others who assailed Mr. Otis. Your's, &c.

BOSTON, *September* 14. Thursday last a melancholy Accident happened at Milton, Mr. Isaac How being at Work at the Salt-Meadows, strip'd and went into the Water to cool himself; it being soon discovered by two Persons who were in sight of him, that he did not swim right, and his Head was under Water (tho' a good Swimmer); they immediately went to his Assistance, and got him out before he sunk to the Bottom; There was some Appearance of Life in him, and several Methods were taken to bring him to, but without Effect: It is thought the sudden Cold of the Water, he being very hot, was the Occasion of his Death. — He was one of the Selectmen of the Town, well esteemed, as a kind Neighbour, a generous Friend to the Poor, and tender Husband; he has left a sorrowful Widow, and is a public Loss to the Town.

Last Friday Noon came on a very violent N. E. Storm, attended with Rain, which lasted till next Morning; and it is said several Vessels are drove ashore at different Parts in our Bay, but as yet we have no particulars, only a Sloop, Capt. Attwood, from the Eastward on Nahant Beech; a Vessel on Caker's Island; Capt. Stutson in a Sloop from the West-Indies, at Cohasset; & a Schooner at Marshfield.

Capt. Samson in a large Sloop belonging to this Place having put into Tarpaulin Cove, from the West-Indies, was drove ashore there in the late Storm.

We hear from Roxbury, that on Monday last there was a Muster of the first Company of Militia in that Town, under the Command of Capt. *Heath*, when the Company muster'd upwards of thirty Files, beautifully ornamented with a number of Files of Grenadiers in full Uniforms, who voluntarily dressed and accoutred themselves at their own Expence, from a noble Spirit to promote and encourage Discipline in the Company.—Their Caps were embroidered by several of the fair Sex belonging to that Town, and made up by a young Man who was born there, and are suppos'd to be the first ever made by any Person belonging to this Province, and are judg'd to be equal in Appearance to those made in Europe; the Motto on the Caps is LOYALTY.—And on Tuesday the Company mustered again and went through their Exercise, &c. to the great Pleasure and Satisfaction of the numerous Spectators who assembled on the Occasion; and it is thought by good Judges that this Company in a few Months may vie with the regular Troops. It is much wished that the noble military Spirit which so much prevails amongst the Officers and Soldiers of that Company might diffuse itself through the Province.——How much better had a late *Captain-General* been employed in forming a well disciplined Militia, for the security and defence of his Majesty's Dominions in America, than in disseminating alienation and distrust between the mother Country and her Colonies, when almost all the Powers of Europe are known to envy the rising Power of Great-Britain in America, and will probably lay hold on the first Opportunity to invade and dismember the Colonies from Great-Britain. [EVENING POST.

[*Our Readers may judge whether there are sufficient Grounds for Part of the Exclamation at the close of the above Account, when they are informed, That the Captain-General greatly countenanced that Company of Capt. Heath's: That he ordered the Plan of Exercise for the Norfolk Militia to be practised thro' the Province, as being the most useful to Militia;— which Plan has since been adopted in the Colony of Connecticut: That he directed several Companies of Artillery to be formed in the Province; particularly one in this Town, under Capt.* Adino Paddock, *—a Company that adds great Credit to the Regiment to which it belongs: That at every proper Opportunity he expressed his highest Satisfaction in the close Attention of the Officers and Privates to perfect themselves in the Manual Exercise and Evolutions, and in their Performances on public Occasions, whose Military Manœuvres exceeded any Militia Corps whatever: And that he was a great Means of having a Grant from the General Court, for several Pieces of Brass Cannon with Carriages, and other Implements, to make that Company compleat.*]

Mr. DRAPER, *I observed in your last Paper, that you published an Account of the unhappy Rencounter between Capt. Cavenaugh and the unfortunate Mr. Henderson (at Portsmouth the first of this Instant) and was not a little grieved to find the Facts so highly aggravated, on the Side of Cavenaugh, whose distressed Condition is really to be pitied: Consider what Anguish, what Heartfelt Pain it must give a Man to think that by any Circumstance, the most accidental, he should be the Cause of the untimely End of one of his most intimate Acquaintance and Bosom Friends —I happened to be at Portsmouth at the Time the unfortunate Mr. Henderson expired, the melancholy Circumstances of his Death drew my Attention, with others, to enquire into every Particular relative to the unhappy Fray; and it seems yet undetermined which of the Parties were most in fault; however in a little Time a solemn and impartial Trial will decide the Matter; in the mean Time it would be injurious and unjust to publish any false Representation of the Affair so as to prejudice the Minds of the People, out of which twelve Jurors must be chosen, by whose Verdict the unhappy Capt. Cavenaugh must live or die.*

Newbury, Sept. 12. 1769.

We hear the Trial is to be about the 18th Instant.

FIRE WORKS.

A curious and grand Set of Fire-Works, divided into Five Acts, will be exhibited on Friday the 22d Instant, in the back Yard of the George-Tavern on the Neck, to begin at half past Six o'Clock, being the Evening of His Majesty's Coronation Day,

By Fælix Fissour

An Engineer to the King of Sardinia, lately from London.

Stages will be erected, and Mr. Bardin's House is engaged for the Accommodation of those Gentlemen who may incline to be Spectators of those new and surprizing Exhibitions.

Tickets at Half a Dollar upon the Stage, and Two Shillings upon the Floor, may be had at *R. Draper's* Printing-Office: *Edes & Gill's*; as also of Mr. *Piemont* Peruke-maker, the North-Side of the Town-House.

If any Thing should prevent the Completion of the Works by the Time Proposed, another Evening will be fixed upon, and Notice given in one or more of the next Monday's Papers, as also a full and particular Account of what will be the Exhibitions, in the several Acts. *Boston*, September 14. 1769.

Arrived from *Ireland*,

The Ship King of Prussia, Arthur Darley, Master:— Has on board Thirty SERVANTS, some Tradesmen, as Taylors, Shoemakers, Smiths, Weavers, &c. the Remainder Country Lads that understand Farming Business. His Stay here will be short, as he is bound to another Port.

TO BE SOLD for 30 *£. Lawful Money*,

A very likely Negro Girl, about Nine or 10 Years of Age. She may be seen at the Widow Crosbey's at Braintree, at the Mansion-House of the late Joseph Crosbey, Esq; deceased.

TAKEN BY EXECUTION,

And to be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at *Hatch's* Wharf.

TO-MORROW,

At TWELVE o'Clock.

A SLOOP's standing Rigging, a Cable, a new Anchor about 400 wt. between 4 & 500 Tierces and Barrels, and an old Whale Boat. ---The Goods may be seen any Time before the Sale, by applying to *Jabez Hatch*.---

TO BE SOLD,

Spring Beaver, Raccoon

Skins, Dearskins in the Hair and Indian dress, all of the best Kind: ——Enquire of MARTIN GAY, in Union-Street. Sept. 14.

WANTED immediately,

in a small Family a Steady Careful Person, that can be well Recommended, to take care of Children,

Wanted at the same Place a Maid, that understands Cooking and Houshold Work; —— Enquire of the Printer. Sept. 14.

Boston, 9th September, 1769.

WHEREAS it may be understood by those who read an Advertisement from the Committee of Merchants published in Mr. Draper's Paper of last Thursday, that I told a Falsehood to Enoch Greenleaf, by telling him the two Chests of Tea he bo't of me was my own. I hereby declare they were my own Property, and that I never sold any Tea or any other Article on Messrs. Hutchinson's Account. And I further declare when I offered said two Chests of Tea to said Greenleaf for Sale, he did not ask me who imported it, nor when it was imported; nor did I say 'twas not imported by Messrs. Hutchinsons, or that I did not buy it of 'em as I have not obligated myself to the contrary.

JOHN MILLER.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, September 9. 1769.

MR. *John Miller* made Oath to the Truth of the above Certificate, by him subscribed.

Before me, JOSHUA WINSLOW, *Just. Peace.*

Having been faulted by some Gentlemen for omitting in our last the Occasion of the Rencounter at the British Coffee-House on Tuesday the 9th Instant: We shall now insert what Mr. Otis published the Day before in the Boston-Gazette; after which we shall by particular Desire insert the Conversation between Mr. Otis and Mr. Robinson, as published by the latter in two of the last Monday's Papers; and then give an account of the affray from a Bye-Stander, in opposition to what we published in our last.

N.B. *Mr. Otis publickly declares, in last Monday's Boston Gazette, that he has not the least reason to think, or even suspect, that any Officer or Officers, either of the Army or Navy, were directly or indirectly concerned in the above affair, excepting a Commander of one of the armed Schooners.*

a. See Page 666 b. Governor Barnard's Letter page 662. c. Ibid. page 663 (a) page 659. (b) Ibid. page 650.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE, Sept. 4.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS I have full evidence that *Henry Hulton, Charles Paxton, William Burch* and *John Robinson*, Esquires, have frequently and lately treated the character of all true *North Americans* in a manner that is not to be endured, by *privately* and *publickly* representing them as *Traitors* and *Rebels*, and in a general combination to revolt from Great-Britain, And whereas the said *Henry, Charles, William* and *John*, without the least provocation or color, have represented me by name as inimical to the rights of the crown, and disaffected to his Majesty, to whom I annually swear and am determined at all events to bear true and faithful allegiance, for all which general, as well as personal abuse and insult, satisfaction has been personally demanded, due warning given, but no sufficient answer obtained. These are therefore humbly to desire the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his principal Secretaries of State, particularly my Lord of Hillsborough, the Broad of Trade, and all others whom it may concern, or who may condescend to read this, to pay no kind of regard to any of the abusive misrepresentations of me or my country that may be transmitted by the said *Henry, Charles, Wilk.* and *John*, or their confederates, for they are no more worthy of credit than those of Sir Francis Bernard of Nettleham, Bart. or any of his *cabal*, which cabal may be well known from the papers in the house of commons, and at every great office in England.

JAMES OTIS.

Messieurs Edes and Gill,

Please to insert the inclosed copy of a letter to me from the collector, with the observations, and you will oblige your friend, JAMES OTIS.

"SIR,

WHEN you first informed me of your dissatisfaction at an expression, wherein your name happens to be mentioned in an *official* report from me *as collector* of this port to the *board of customs*, I then declared to you that I had no intention or design by that expression, to cast any personal reflection or censure upon you, which declaration as above, I now confirm under my hand, and to which I shall add, that so far from intending any harm to you by that mention of your name, I shall be sorry if any detriment should happen to you by that means.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

Boston, Aug. 11, 1769. Jos. Harrison."

Mr. Harrison is too contemptible in my opinion to take any further notice of at present, than to declare, that I think him if not a very wicked, yet a very weak old man. To charge a person by name as inimical to the crown, and then give it under hand that no reflection was meant, is either lying or a mark of superannuation. As to official reports, my charge against Mr. Harrison was not confin'd to them: Had it been, he has no right to use my name in his official reports unless I obstruct him in his office, which he knows I never did.—The commissioners too are far gone in the doctrine of *official reports*. And it seems to be a current opinion among them, that the most infamous slander imaginable, handed into their board, and sworn to no matter by whom, nor before what justice is sufficient to support a memorial to the Treasury or Parliament. It is strange considering the frequent conferences and communications between those able lawyers, Gov. Hutchinson, Judge Auchmuty, the Attorney-General, Jonathan Philanthrop, and the commissioners, these have not learnt law enough to know they have no right to scandalize their neighbours.——'Tis strange that Mr. Robinson, even in his Welch clerkship, could not find out that if he "*officially*" or in any other way misrepresents me, I have a natural right if I can get no other satisfaction to break his head. None but such superlative blockheads as H. Hulton, C. Paxton, W. Burch, and J. Robinson, could think gentlemen amenable to them unless they hold and a them.

J. OTIS

From the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE, Sept. 11.

Messrs GREEN & RUSSELL,

To guard against misrepresentations, I think it necessary to publish the following relation of what passed between James Otis, jun. *Esq; and myself, and I am to desire of you, to give it a place in your paper.*

I am, Gentlemen, *Your's &c.*

JOHN ROBINSON.

BEING at the (1) Board on Friday morning, the first of September inst. about half an hour after ten o'clock, I was acquainted, that Mr. James Otis, jun. had called in the morning, and desired to speak with Mr. Hulton and myself; and had left word, that if it was not convenient for us to call at his house, he would come to us. Mr. Hulton came to the Board soon after, when Green the Messenger, was directed to acquaint Mr. Otis, that Mr. Hulton and myself were at the Board-room, where we were ready to see him. About 11 o'clock we were told that Mr. Otis was at the street door. Mr. Reeve the Secretary, at our desire, asked Mr. Otis to walk into a room, which he refused. Mr. Hulton, Mr. Reeve, and myself then went to the door, when I accosted Mr. Otis and Mr. Samuel Adams who was with him, thus:---Your servant, Gentlemen; pray what is your business with us?----Mr. Otis answered, that he wanted a free conversation with us: I replied, It is necessary that we should first know upon what business, Will not you walk into a room Gentlemen? He answered, that his business was of such a nature, that it could not be transacted in our own houses, and he could not mention it until he met us: and he proposed, that each of us should bring with him a friend, and he would bring a friend with him. I then asked him, whether his business was official? He answered, he did not understand what I meant by official: I replied, does it relate to us as Commissioners? He said, it related to his character, he wanted a free conversation with us on that subject, and that he was to meet Mr. Burch at the coffee-house the next morning at seven o'clock. I answered, that as I lived in the country, I did not know whether I could attend at that time, and Mr. Hulton said the same in respect to himself. Mr. Otis then said any other time will do. We answered, we would see him at a convenient opportunity, and then parted---Although I had not promised to meet Mr. Otis at any particular time, I came to a determination to accompany Mr. Burch the next morning at seven o'clock, rather than that he should go alone: but having to come about four miles, and having met with some interruption on the road, I was a few minutes too late, so that I met Mr. Burch coming from the coffee-house, and without knowing what passed between him and Mr. Otis, I proceeded to the coffee-house, accompanied by Mr. Reeve, intending to give Mr. Otis an opportunity of speaking to me, if he thought proper.---Mr. Otis was then in the back room, and finding that I was in the coffee-room, he immediately came to me, and accosted me civilly, asking me at the same time, if I would walk into another room, and drink a dish of coffee with him;---to which I assented, as I had just before called for coffee, and proposed that Mr. Reeve should accompany us, supposing that Mr. Adams was with him. He answered, That he had no objection to Mr. Reeve, and would send for his friend; but observed, we might be either single or double. Upon my signifying that it was as agreeable to me to be alone with him, we went into a room together, when he helped me to a dish of coffee, and the following conversation ensued.

Mr. Otis. I am informed that I have been represented to government by your Board, as a rebel and a traitor, and I have two or three questions to put to you, that I think, as a gentleman, I have a right to an answer, or at least to ask. (1) The first is, whether your Board as Commissioners, Gentlemen, or in any other manner, ever represented me in that light, in any of their memorials or letters to the Treasury. (2)

Mr. Robinson. Before you can expect an answer, you should show your authority;---I mean, how you came by such information.

Mr. Otis. I refer myself to the Board's memorials to the Treasury, copies of which are lately come over here. (2)

Mr. Robinson. Your question is improper to be put to me singly, as whatever I did with the rest of the Board, I ought not to speak of, without the consent of the other members. However, I can see no impropriety, in telling you that I do not remember your name being mentioned in any of the memorials which the Board sent to the Treasury, and I cannot speak of the correspondence of individuals.

Mr. Otis. The second question I have to ask you, is, whether the copies of the memorials and letters obtained from the clerk of the House of Commons, and sent by Mr. Bollan to this town, as the memorials and letters of your Board, are true copies or transcripts? (2)

Mr. Robinson. I never saw the copies you mention. (2)

Mr. Otis. Then you certainly cannot answer that question.

You have given me further satisfaction than Mr. Burch, who would not answer either of these questions.

Mr. Robinson. Surely as a Lawyer, Mr. Otis, you must be sensible of the impropriety of putting these questions to us singly. I think Mr. Burch did right not to answer them; and I do not know but I have been wrong; however, what passes between us as Gentlemen, is, I suppose, to go no further.

Mr. Otis. I shall make no unfair use of it.

Mr. Robinson. Why did you not apply to us as a Board, as your business is altogether offici l?

Mr. Otis. I did not chuse that method of application, as it might be said that I obstructed you in the execution of your duty.

Mr. Robinson. Pray what could you do that could bear that construction?

Mr. Otis. We might have had some altercation, which might have been construed an insult upon you as a Board, which I was determined to avoid.---I have been used very hardly, Mr. Robinson. I have been represented home as a Traitor, and a Rebel for a long time. It is now about nine years since, that Bernard first began to write against me, and I am determined to vindicate my character.

Mr. Robinson. That is your own business Mr. Otis, --I have nothing to do with it,--you and I have always been in different Boxes,---and though we might disagree in politics it is no reason that we should think ill of one another as Men,-----and I never had a bad opinion of you as a Man.

Mr. Otis. That is right, why we should think ill of one another as men, you acted for the best according to your opinion, and I according to mine. I annually take the oath of allegeance to my King, and am resolved to clear my character.

Mr. Robinson. That is your own business,----- I have nothing to do with it,---- but if you think that I have done you any injury, I am ready to give you the satisfaction you have a right to expect from a Gentleman.

Mr. Otis. I have one further question to put to you,-----That old fellow Harrison the Collector, has represented me to your Board, as disaffected, and I shall be glad if you will let me know to what office at home you sent his presentation, so that I may obtain a copy of it.

Mr. Robinson. This is a matter I do not chuse to answer.

Mr. Otis. I have been used very ill, and I am determined to have justice.

Mr. Robinson. If I have done you an injury, you will find me ready at all times to give you the satisfaction you have a right to expect from a Gentleman.

This is the substance of what passed between us; though perhaps not exactly in the same words, which I the same day committed to writing. The matter thus rested until Monday, when Mr. Otis's publications (3) appeared in the Boston Gazette, and Country Journal, signed by himself, upon which I shall make no further comment, than that they must be viewed by the impartial world, as very injurious to my character and derogatory to my reputation; and considering his scurrilous treatment of me in particular, few men, I presume would be able to command themselves upon so trying an occasion. On the evening of the next day Tuesday, I went to the Coffee-house between the hours of 7 & 8, and seeing Mr. Otis without a sword, I went into a back room, where I laid mine aside, and immediately returned into the Public room.---I then addressed myself to Mr. Otis, in these words or to this effect.---Some days ago you wanted a free conversation with me, now I want a free conversation with you: He immediately stood up in a rage and said he was ready to answer me in any manner; I replied have a little patience; and let me ask you whether, I did not repeatedly tell you when we met the other day, that if I had done you an injury, I was ready to give you that satisfaction you had a right to expect from a Gentleman.----How therefore could you publish the account in Edes and Gill's paper of Tuesday? It was proposed by some persons, (his friends I suppose,) that we should go into a room. I said, that I had been in a room with him once already; and perceiving that he frequently menaced me with his stick, I took him or at least attempted to take him by the nose.-----What followed is known to the company, to whom I appeal for the truth. All I can further say, is, that I verily believe, that no man besides myself, struck Mr. Otis, nor even offered him the least unfair play, (of which ample proof may be produced if necessary) though I am informed that more than one person, besides my antagonist attacked me.

If it should be thought by some, that in every part of this transaction, I am not altogether to be justified, yet to men who have nice sentiments of honour, I shall not be thought an high offender; and I hope every one will have so much candour, as to make a just allowance for the frailties of human nature, which cannot easily bear such gross provocations and indignities.---I even flatter myself, that Mr. Otis, in his cooler hours, will allow that his treatment of me, was such, as could "not be endured" by any gentleman.

JOHN ROBINSON.

To the PRINTERS,

The anonymous account published in the Massachusetts Gazette of last Thursday, being a very gross misrepresentation of the quarrel which happened at the British coffee house between Mr. Robinson and Mr. Otis on the preceding Tuesday evening, wherein the character of the spectators is impeached greatly to their dishonour. I think it necessary to set that affair in a clear and just light for the information of the public. Mr. Robinson having received a public affront from Mr. Otis, proceeded to take public satisfaction of him in the open coffee-house, for which I don't find him condemned by any man acquainted with the custom of the world in such cases; but instead of attacking Mr. Otis abruptly, they had a short conversation together, both standing, and after Mr. Otis had come round the table, Mr. Robinson attempted to take him by the nose, which is a kind of indignity generally used on such occasions.------- The discipline of the stick, next ensued, during which, Mr. Otis received many very heavy blows on his head, and one particularly on his forehead, that instantly produced a copious discharge of blood. Several persons then interfered in behalf of Mr. Otis, one of whom laid hold of Mr. Robinson, tore his coat, and wrested his stick from him, but through the interposition of the company fair play was soon restored, and a ring formed, when a brisk manual exercise followed, which ended greatly to the disadvantage of Mr. Otis, who was carried off by his friends, and Mr. Robinson went out at the street door. Not a single jota is here advanced that can not be well attested, and there are about 20 Gentlemen, many of whom are inhabitants of this town, and others, strangers, that can prove, that neither sword, cutlas, or other edged weapon whatever was seen drawn, nor the least foul play offered Mr. Otis, nor were the words Kill him! once heard during the whole engagement.---Several Gentlemen can also testify that they saw Mr. Robinson give Mr. Otis the blow before mentioned, on his fore-head, which has been reported to be the cut of an edged weapon. If Mr. Otis could recollect himself, he must allow the justice of this representation: Mr. Robinson did not stand in need of any assistance, his superiority over his antagonist was such, that he did not receive one blow from him.

Should the Author of that exaggerated account think proper to avow it, it will be expected that he make known his name; as I then shall mine. And in that case, that the truth of this relation may be incontestibly established, the depositions of the Company will be procured and made public.

A BYE-STANDER.

(1) Vid. Memorials of y Board pa. 915.

(1) 4 of the Commissioners. (2) Jonathan Sewall. — See the 1. Column of this Page

(3) Vid. Act appointing Commissioners pa. 748. Vol. 1. Page 658 (3) vid. pa. 650

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The Boston Weekly News-Letter. Number 3441.

Printed by RICHRAD DRAPER, at his Printing-Office in Newbury-Street, BOSTON: Where Advertisements are taken in.

THURSDAY, September 14, 1769.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

Friday Evening arrived here the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. GOODRIDGE, *with the Mail from Falmouth; by whom we have the London Prints to the 18th of July, from whence we have taken the following Articles, viz.*

PETERSBOURG, MAY 29, O. S.

AS soon as the present War was declared against the Ottoman Porte, the Empress gave Orders to the Deputy of Ubashy, Chan. of the Calmouks, in the Province of Astrachan, to send 20,000 Calmouks to the Army, and that he, the Deputy, in Person, should act with all his remaining Forces against the Tartars, who inhabit the Turkish Dominions on the River Kuban, which runs from the Mountains near the Euxine, even beyond the Caspian Sea. Soon after the 20,000 Calmouks were dispatched to join our Army, we received the following Account of the Action which happened on the 29th of April, between the Deputy and the Turkish Subjects who inhabit the Mountains.

"On the 28th of April, in the Evening, the Deputy was informed, by his Out-Posts, that the Enemy appeared at a Distance, but in a very small Number. The next Morning they advanced in a large Body, drawn up in three Lines, and took Possession of a Valley, in which there was a Bottom surrounded with very thick Bushes, where they placed their right Wing, who dismounted from their Horses. The Calmouks surrounded them on all Sides, and began a most furious Fire upon the Enemy, who defended themselves with great Bravery. But Col. Koshenkoff observing a small Eminence which commanded the Valley, took Possession of it with a small Party of Cossacks and Dragoons, and flanking the first Line of the Enemy, from two Field-Pieces which he had placed there, obliged them to take Shelter among the Bushes. The second Line had dismounted before, and had already entered the Bottom. The third Line only remained on the Spot, which, at the third Discharge of the two Field-Pieces, was thrown into the utmost Confusion. The Calmouks observing this, fell immediately upon the Enemy and put them totally to the Rout.

"According to the best Accounts, this Body consisted of upwards of 6000 select Troops, commanded by Arslan Hirey and Mouksork Hirey, two Sultaas of the Family of the Chans of Crimea, and many Mourses or Tartar Princes.

"The Fight lasted from Two in the Afternoon till Night. The Calmouks pursued the Fugitives so closely all Night, that very few escaped, especially at the River Calausa, the greatest Part were drowned, or slain by the Calmouks, who got over the River before them.

"The Calmouks took five Standards, one Black, two Red, and two White, which were all the Colours the Enemy had, besides a great Number of Coats of Mail, and Carbines, and upwards of 5000 Horses.—The Number of Prisoners is but very small, as the Calmouks give no Quarter.

"Col. Koshenkoff had not one Man of his Corps killed, or wounded, and the Calmouks lost no more than 16 killed, and 15 wounded, occasioned, as it is supposed, by the Situation of the Place, and the Confusion of the Enemy, whose Shot flew over the Heads of our People."

WARSAW, (in Poland) June 22. The Confederates have taken the Fortress of Zamoic, and made the Garrison Prisoners; and at Lublin have taken seven Companies of Gens d'Arms and 200 Men draughted from different Regiments.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (capital of Turkey) June 2: On the twenty-sixth ult. a second Courier arrived here with a Confirmation of the late Victory gained by the Turks over the Russians. On the twenty-fifth of the same Month the Grand Seignior went to the Musque to return Thanks to Heaven for the same. The Ivan, when praying for our Monarch, gave him the Surname of Gazi (i. e. Conqueror) which for the future will be inserted in all publick Ordinances. It must, however be acknowledged, that this Title rests upon an imaginary Event; for we are at length informed by credible Advices that the whole Advantage of the Ottomans consists in the Retreat of the Russian Army (for Want of heavy Artillery and Provisions) from before Chocaim, and repassing the Neister, and that on this Occasion a Corps of Turkish Artillery took some of the Baggage Waggons. This Retreat has been represented as a Flight, consequently as the Effect of a Defeat.

ROME, June 24. Prince Charles Edward Steward, who occasioned a Civil War in England, in the Year 1745, has lately made his Appearance in this City.—On Thursday last he was presented, by his Brother Cardinal York, to his Holiness the Pope, who gave him a most cordial Reception, and conversed with him above three Quarters of an Hour. This unfortunate Prince seems tired of having lived so long in Obscurity, and determined to launch again into the great World. His Visit here has caused much Speculation, and some Politicians say, that in case the French should not keep Corsica for themselves, they would do well to make his Highness a Present of that Kingdom. (Brussels Gaz.)

When the offer was made to Clement XIV. of the 20,000 crowns, which it is customary to present to every new Pope, under the title of Grant for Snuff, he refused them, saying, that they should be reserved for better purposes.

We already begin to feel the happy effects of the present pontificate, in the diminution of the price of bread, oil, wine, and all sorts of provisions.

June 17. The difference observed in the reception of the Middlesex and Boston petitions (the former being allowed to kiss hands, and the latter not) is allowed; but may be accounted for by supposing that the last method is intended to serve as a precedent for the future; because the Colonel, it is said, was directed so to present it: and as the present is likely to be a reign of *petitions*, as that of James the First was called of *proclamations*, it may be thought proper to put as much slight upon them as possible, and to receive them in the most contemptuous manner; this conjecture is strengthened by a circumstance of last week at the levee, at which Mr. Sawbridge attended, and it was remarked was the only person not spoken to.

July 3. The Magdalen schooner, commanded by Lieut. Calder, is arrived at Spithead, from North-America, with dispatches from Lord Bottetourt, for the Secretary of State.

By a letter from Rome, we are informed, that the following interrogations had been put to the Pope, after his election, viz. *Qu.* Whether he would have a courier dispatched to announce his exaltation to his family? *Answ.* No; my family has been accustomed to learn news without a courier. *Qu.* If he would send for any of his relations to come to Rome? *Answ.* No; I shall be kind to each, according to his condition of life. *Qu.* What does his Holiness then wish for? *Answ.* Peace above all things.——The same letter adds, that the new Pontiff proposes to suppress that custom of offering his toe to be kissed.

When the populace, who attended the Lord Mayor during his procession to St. James's, came over against a certain house in Pall-mall, threw out many indecent expressions, and hissed and hooted very much; but the coach of a certain Law-Lord coming by at that time, their attention was immediately drawn upon him, and they conferred on him the same marks of disapprobation as they had just before on another object of their disaffection. While they were thus shewing their dislike to some persons, a report was spread, that Miss Wilkes was at that time passing by in a chariot. Every one ran, some to see that young Lady; others to do honour for her father's sake; and all strove by huzzas, to shew their love to Mr. Wilkes, through their affection to his daughter.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Grafton was presented to his Majesty at St. James's, on account of his late marriage.

On Tuesday died the Right Hon. Samuel Sandys, Lord Sandys, Baron of Ombersley, in the county of Worcester, so created Dec. 20, 1743, by his late Majesty King George II. and one of his present Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

LONDON, JULY 8, 1769.

SINCE the late unhappy dissentions between England and her Colonies have taken place, the entries in a certain Government Office, it is said, have fallen short no less, a sum than one hundred thousand pounds a year. Surely the deficiency of so large a sum in the balance of our trade, must affect our domestic commerce in a very sensible degree.

Yesterday the Earl of Chatham attended the levee at St. James's, afterwards dined at Earl Temple's house in Pall Mall, and returned in the Evening to Hays.

We hear that the Earl of Chatham was sent for to Court, and, it is said, to have his Lordship's opinion on some late popular affairs.

A correspondent says, that a certain Nobleman, on reading an article in the papers yesterday, complaining of the COOL reception which a Great Magistrate, and other respectable Gentlemen met with on Wednesday, observed with a malignant sneer, that they may possibly meet with a warmer reception about November next, if not sooner; for which he was severely reprehended by a patriotic Gentleman of Rank present.

It has been remarked, that only four Clergymen signed the Middlesex Petition, and that the Petition of the Livery is neither signed nor dated.

Last Friday died at his palace of Hamilton in Scotland, the Most Noble George-James Duke of Hamilton, Chatelerault, and Brandon; Marquis of Douglass and Clydsdale; Earle of Angus, Arran, Lanerk, and Cambridge; Lord Avon, Aberbrothock, Polmont Macansshire, and Innerdale; Baron Dutton; Hereditary Keeper of his Majesty's Palace of Holyrood-house. He was born Feb. 18, 1755, and succeeded in his estate and honours by his brother, Lord Douglas Hamilton, now Duke of Hamilton.

The Paris Gazette, which arrived yesterday, mentions, that the Duke de Lauzun had brought the French King the agreeable news, that the whole Island of Corsica had entirely submitted to his forces under the Count de Vaux, who acquaints the King, that the Chief of the Rebels (as they are pleased to call Paoli) has left the Island, having embarked on the 23th of June, with three of his companions, at Porto Vecchio, on board a small vessel bearing English colours; and that advice had since been received at Corsica, that the above vessel had safely arrived at Leghorn. The Count assures his Monarch, that in the whole expedition, from the commencement of hostilities, he has had only 11 officers and 80 private men killed, and 20 officers and 200 soldiers wounded.

The Petition from the county of Surry to his Majesty is already signed by 1000 freeholders; and that great care is taken that none but freeholders of that county be permitted to sign it.

July 11. We hear that James Boswell, Esq; received a letter on Friday last from General Paschal Paoli, informing him of his safe arrival at Leghorn, and that he expected soon to be in England.

Part of a Letter from Leghorn, dated June 16, 1769.

"——Whilst I was writing the foregoing, word was brought me that Capt. Charles Wood, of the Bermudas packet, was arrived to our address, from Porto Vecchio, in Corsica, with our favourite General Paoli on board. I am glad this great man is safe, though the whole island is lost. I went with several friends to see General de Paoli; we hoped to have gone on board, but on our going into the mole, we were told that the ship had not yet practick, and that she could not have it until an answer came from Florence; an express having been sent thither immediately on the General's arrival. We therefore waited some time in our boat with great anxiety to see him, but as there was a vast number of other people in boats around us, he did not care to look out of the cabbin windows; at length, however he opened the quarter gallery and saluted us, but being too far off, we desired the honour of speaking to him, which he very courteously complied with. I therefore ordered our boatman to put us along-side when I had the honour, with my friends, of talking to him about ten minutes.

"He told me, that he had still hopes of returning to Corsica in a short time, to relieve his country, & that he did not yet dispair, his people being still in arms. We sincerely wished him success in his endeavours; but without the assistance of some great power, I told him, I thought it was too dangerous for him even to think of returning, as the French so much desired to have him in their power: with which he seemed to acquiesce."

A Letter from Annibal Rostini, Secretary of Gen. Paoli, to his Brother at Leghorn, mentions that the General in his Speech to his faithful Adherents, a short Time before his Embarkation, said,

"At length my brave Associates, we are reduced to the last Extremity. The Thirst of Gold hath accomplished that which a War of thirty Years, the envenomed Hatred of the Genoese, and the Forces of divers Powers of Europe, would not effect. Our unfortunate Fellow Citizens, seduced and deceived by some corrupted Chiefs went themselves to meet those Chains with which they are now loaded."

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, dated June 16.

"——I Beg, my friend, that you will have it put in the News-papers, that Capt. Charles Wood, of the Bermuda Packet, sailed from Porto Vecchio the 13th of June, with General de PAOLI on board. A Shebec ordered him to come on board, when he was getting under sail, which he did; and the French Capt. strictly examined him about his having any Passengers on board, which the other assured him he had not, except a supercargo, being bound for Ynica to load with salt for Punto di Goro, which satisfied the French Capt. in appearance; however, as soon as Capt. Wood was under sail, the Frenchman sent three felucas after him; but the wind blowing fresh, he out-ran them, and safely brot the brave General PAOLI hither, which gives great pleasure to every body. I assure you, he is a Man of the most engaging aspect I ever saw, and so affable, that his eyes invite one to talk freely to him. At the first look he seemed rather thoughtful, but on his beginning to talk of Corsica, a most engaging brightness overspread his countenance: In short, one cannot look at and converse with him, without having a kind of enthusiasm for him. Capt. Wood brought hither a cargo of logwood from Honduras, and was actually freighted to go from hence to Ynica, to load salt for Punto di Goro, in the Gulph of Venice, but being forced into Porto Vecchio, he had the honor of bringing off the brave, the great, the wonderful PAOLI.

July 15. A letter from Leghorn, dated June 20, says, "The Count de Vaux, far from being discouraged by the loss he sustained in the two attacks upon Vivario, reinforced his army with 2000 men, and attacked that post a third time.—The action was very bloody, but at last the brave Corsicans, being worn out with fatigue, and over powered by numbers, were obliged to give way and save themselves by flight. It was this victory that determined Gen. Paoli to leave the Island."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AJACCIO, June 23.

"It is said, that the Count de Vaux hath convoked a general Assembly to be held at Corte, the first of next month, which is to be composed of Representatives from all the communities of the kingdom, in order to deliberat con affairs of importance.—Probably the first foundations of the government of the island will come under their consideration."

PARIS, July 10. We have received some disagreeable News from Corsica; a dreadful epidemical Disorder rages among the Troops, and the Inhabitants, in several Parts of the Island, take every Opportunity to stab all the French who fall into their Hands. A Major of Artillery, and some other Officers, have lately been assassinated in this Manner; but it is hoped the Count de Vaux will take proper Measures to put a Stop to this perfidious Carnage.

The French are fitting out a respectable squadron at Toulon, but its destination remains a profound secret.

Vide page 596 & vide page 588. & Page 649

LONDON.

JUNE 17. Probably there is not any article so curious in the whole tribe of plants of modern discovery as the following, now in the garden of that eminent naturalist Mr. Gordon, of Mile end: Dionæa muscipula, or Venus's mouse-trap; a sensitive plant from the swamps of North-America, with a spike of white blossoms like the English ladysmock. Each leaf is a miniature figure of a rat trap, with teeth closing on every fly or insect that creeps between its lobes, and squeezing it to death.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions in the royal regiment of Artillery:——Captain-Lieutenant John Williamson, to be Captain, in the room of James Butler, resigned: First Lieutenant John Lemoine, to be Captain-Lieutenant, in the room of Thomas Rogers, retired: Second Lieutenant Edward Abbot, to be First Lieutenant, in the room of John Lemoine, preferred: Lieutenant-Fireworker George Reynolds, to be Second Lieutenant, in the room of Edward Abbot, preferred: John Reid, Gent. to be Lieutenant-Fireworker, in the room of George Reynolds, preferred.

JULY 8. We hear Col. Barre will very soon present a private memorial, to request an answer to the petition of the merchants and inhabitants of Boston in New-England. If that does not obtain an answer, it is said a great number of the most considerable traders of America, who are at this time in England, intend waiting upon his ——— in person, for that purpose.

It have been remarked at something extraordinary, that his M——y returned no Answer to the Petition of the Livery. It should be remembered, that according to the Etiquette or established Customs of Court, the King never does give an Answer to any Petition whatever. That which was delivered by the Lord Mayor, and entirely, The Petition of the Livery, was not an Act of the Corporation, was without either Date or Signature, and in short without any regular Authentication; it would therefore have been highly improper to have treated it with more Attention than even a regular Petition would in the usual Course have been entitled to. That the above Petition was by no Means considered as an Act of the City, plainly appears by a public Declaration since made by the Chief Magistrate.

Sunday last several reams of Mr. Wilkes's manuscript papers were burned at the King's Bench prison, by his own order.

A certain Minister was observing to a great man's table on Wednesday last, that such are the turbulences of the times, he believed, he should shortly be tempted to resign—"Your Lordship, replied a Baronet, may be perfectly right, for needs must when the devil drives." ——"Nay, returned the noble Lord, if the devil has joined the opposition, it is time, Sir John, for us all to decamp, to leave room for his friends."

We have Authority to assure the Public, that the Speech of a Noble Earl to a Great Personage, July 7, 1769, printed in a former Paper, is entirely without Foundation.

[*The said Speech was published in the* Boston Chronicle *of Monday September* 11.]

JULY 15. We are now told the speech of a noble Earl to a great personage, is the made-up production of one of the ministerial tools, in order to discountenance and deter the Sons of Liberty from enquiring with decent and manly freedom into the causes of our grievances, and praying redress; by making Lord Chatham say what he did not, thereby imposing on the nation, their own sentiments for those of Lord Chatham; who declared there were many things to be DONE, and many to be UNDONE; and of the absolute necessity of healing the wounds of the Constitution.

It is now said, that Lord C—— has strongly recommended a d——n of the present Parliament, but was much opposed by a Great Personage.

Lord Chatham, when he was in town, sent a card to Alderman Trecothick, who was with his Lordship near two hours, during which time his Lordship assured him that the American affairs were in a fair way of being settled to the satisfaction of all parties; and that not only a change of Men, but of measures also, would soon take place.

His Majesty has been pleased to prorouge the Parliament to the 20th of September next.

A certain Minister has within these few days declared to a great personage, "that he is determined not to quit his post, either through fear or persuasion, unless it should be the will and pleasure of his Master to request his resignation.

It is an undoubted fact, that Lord Chatham's appearance at court was at the desire of his Sovereign.

July 18. It is said the Earl of Bristol has recomended a mode of administration, that will entirely conceliate the present dissentions subsisting between all parties, and that the same is now under consideration of a great personage.

We hear that the requisition of men of war and troops, to be sent to Virginia, has been disapproved of by a considerable majority at a late board.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.

Last Wednesday left this City, on his Return Home, Mr. Robert Murray, of New-York, Merchant, who, it is said, owns more Tons of, and Value in, Shipping, than any House in America.

We are informed that the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, at their Meeting on the 31st Ult. received a Paragraph of the last Will and Testament of Charles Harrison, some Years past a Resident in this City, lately deceased at Boston, N. E. by which he gives a legacy of Five Hundred Pounds Sterling towards promoting the benevolent Purposes of that charitable Institution, payable out of the national Stocks in London, reserving to his Widow an Annuity of Three per Cent. per Annum, during her Life.

The New-Hampshire Gazette, as also all the Southern Papers give Accounts of the COMET *which is visible in the Mornings; but we have no Room to insert any of them this Week.*

*** *An Account of the Comet from Cambridge, came to Hand, after the Paper was begun to be struck off.*

NEW-YORK, September 7.

The whole City seems anxiously concern'd on Account of his Excellency Sir Henry Moore our Governor, who lies dangerously ill, and almost past Hope of Recovery.

We hear also that the Hon. Daniel Horsmanden, Chief Judge of this Province, is dangerously ill.

The Brig General Gage, arrived here on Monday last, in 9 Weeks from London, with whom came Passengers, Captain George Steel, Lieut. George Brewer, Mr. Lewis Felto Wilson, Miss Booth, Sister to Mr. Booth of this City, Merchant, and 11 other Passengers.

Captain Christopher Millar, was to sail about the 20th of July, and may be daily expected.

The Statues of his Majesty, and Mr. Pitt, it is reported will be shipt on board Capt. Millar.

Yesterday John Jubeart, late of Staten Island, was executed at the Gallows near this City, for passing counterfeit Dollars. He died with great Appearance of Penitence and denied having had any Accomplices.

Last Monday Night died, by an accidental Fall down a Pair of Stairs, Mr. Francis Collyson, who has been for several Years past Post-Rider between this City and Albany; in which Station, he distinguished himself by an approved Fidelity, and the most unshaken Integrity.——These excellent Qualities acquired him general Esteem and occasions his Death to be much lamented.—He has left a Widow and three young Children, deprived thro' his Death of their only Means of Subsistance.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 11, 1769.

Letters by the Packet mention the Arrival of Capt. Davies, in London, after a Passage of 34 Days.

It is said that Capt. Bryant and Capt. Davies were to leave London for this Place the latter End of July.

The South-Carolina Gazette of the 24th of August last, contains the RESOLVES *of the Common House of Assembly of that Province, on the 19th of August; which Resolutions are in Substance the same with those of Virginia, which Lord Bottetourt dissolved the Assembly of that Colony for coming into, inserted in this Paper the 8th of June last.—Governor Lord Montague, having sailed for England, the Lieutenant-Governor Bull, prorogued the Assembly to the 7th of November next, after signing his Assent to a Number of Acts.*

CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, *Aug.* 24.

The Importation of Naval Stores and Lumber from other Colonies, Duty free, is again permitted, provided the same be shipped off within 8 months.

SALEM, September 12.

Last Thursday died, in the 54th Year of his Age, Mr. Edward Norice, of this Town, Postmaster.

CUSTOM-HOUSE BOSTON.

Entred in, *Brookings from Nova-Scotia; Burton from Annapolis-Royal; Swan from Virginia; Hodgkins from Quebec; Crocker & Gardner from Cape Nichola; Darracot from Grenada; Grush from St. Lucia; Darley from Dublin; Andrews from Cadiz; Callender from Newcastle.*

Cleared out, *Howes & Rich for Nova-Scotia; Procter for South-Carolina; Harvey for Georgia; Nutting for Halifax; Gulliver for Newfoundland; Homer & Rogers for Quebec; Whitmarsh for West-Indies; Cazneau for London.* Capt. Cazneau is failed in Brig Rising Liberty.

Outward bound, *Crocker for New-London; Scott for Cape-Fear; Atwood for Halifax; Carson for Virginia; Harris for Surranam; Davis for Western-Islands; Thomson for West-Indies; Omand for London.*

FIVE Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from me the Subscriber, a Servant Man named John Linsey, about 20 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, fair Complection, freckled Face, had short brown Hair, was short and well-set, and a little pitted with the Small-Pox: he is an Irishman, a Weaver by Trade, speaks good English: had on when he went away, a light coloured Serge Coat & Jacket, Beaver Hat, Linen Shirt, purple Serge Breeches, and a Pair of purple and white worsted Stockings.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, or delivers him to Alexander Campbell of Boston, Wharfinger, shall have the above Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by

George-Town, Sept. 8. 1769. WILLIAM LITHGOW.

All Masters of Vessels and others are forbid employing, concealing or carrying away said Servant, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law, in that Case made and provided.

ASSESSORS-OFFICE, BOSTON, August 30. 1769.

WHEREAS the Assessors are required by Law to give seasonable Warning to the Inhabitants to give of bring in to them true and perfect Lists of their Polls and rateable Estates they are possessed of on the First Day of September next:

THESE *are to notify the Inhabitants of the Town of* Boston, *to give or bring into the Assessors a true and perfect List of their Polls and rateable Estates, agreeable to the Tenor of said Act, for which Purpose they shall attend to receive the same at their Chamber at the East End of Faneuil-Hall-Market, from Monday the Fourth to the Fifteenth of* September, *at the usual Hours, on every Day, except Lord's-Day and Saturday; and it is desired none would neglect complying with the Law.*

By Direction of the Assessors.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

And Sold by EDES & GILL,

[*Price* One Pistarene and Half.]

LETTERS

TO the MINISTRY from Governor *Bernard*, General *Gage*, and Commodore *Hood*. And also, MEMORIALS to the Lords of the Treasury, from the Commissioners of the Customs. With sundry LETTERS and PAPERS annexed to the said Memorials.

Empty Wine-Pipes and

Rum-Hogsheads to be Sold at BLANCHARD's Wine Cellar, Dock-Square.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old-North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry-Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

The Treasurer of the Pro-

vince hereby gives Notice to all concerned, that he designs to issue forth his Warrants of Distress against every Collector of Taxes, that shall be in Arrears on the First Day of *November* next. The Sheriffs of the respective Counties in the Province, are also called upon to make due Return of the Executions respectively committed to them by that Time.

Treasury-Office, Sept. 4th. 1769.

Extraordinary good and very fresh

Orange Juice,

That some of the best Punch Tasters prefer to any Lemmons, at One Dollar per Gallon.

☞ Those Gentlemen that desired me to save them a Number of Gallons of this Juice, will do well to take it before it is all gone.

Good LIMES by the large or small Quantities, at the Rate of Half-Pistareen per Dozen, ORANGES, Very good Lime-Juice, and Shrub to put into Punch, at Ten Shillings O. T. per Quart each; and LISBON LEMMONS, Rich Fruit, SOLD BY

John Crosby

AT the Basket of Lemmons, where my Customers and others may depend on being constantly well Used, and as cheap by the Dozen, as the Quantity be it ever so large. When a considerable Quantity of LISBON Lemmons arrives in Town, I shall aim to fix the lowest Price I can possibly sell them for.

Also, YAMS. LAMP-OIL.

J. CROSBY, Lemmon-Trader.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely Negro Woman,

about 36 Years of Age, can do all sorts of Housework, and has had the Small-Pox. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

The Brigantine CLYDE,

Mathew Buchanan, Master, just arrived from Virginia, and her Cargo of Indian Corn, Pork, Hemp, a fine Negro Boy. Also, Lisbon Salt, Brimstone, Manna, and English Goods. Enquire of JOHN GILLESPIE, Queen-Street Boston, 24th of August, 1769.

Choice Virginia Pork,

To be Sold by HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouse No. 3, on Long Wharf.

Taken up the 17th of

August, by John Alden of Needham, a small black HORSE, with short Mane and Tail.

American Grindstones,

Of all Sizes,

Manufactured in *Nova-Scotia*,

TO BE SOLD by HENRY BASS, at his Store adjoining the Golden-Ball, BOSTON.

*** As he has them from the Maker, he is determined to supply the Town and Country on the most reasonable Terms: These Grindstones are by the best Judges esteemed vastly superior to those from Great-Britain, the Grit being much smaller: — He makes great Allowance to those who purchase to sell again.

TO BE SOLD

By Samuel Dashwood,

At his Shop the Sign of NOAH's-ARK, in Marlborough-Street, near Seven-Star-Lane,

A variety of English & India Goods,

Hogsheads and Crates of Earthen Ware, Boxes of Wine-Glasses, Cruets, Tumblers, and Mustard Pots, best Derham Mustard by the single Bottle or dozen.

TO BE LETT,

A Dwelling-House plea-

santly situated near the Common, a good Garden adjoining Mr. William Powell's, having English Fruit-Trees therein, a good Yard, Pump, a Rain-Water Cistern, and other Conveniencies, also a Barn, suitable for a Gentleman. Enquire of Samuel Welles, jun'r or the Printer hereof.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON Friday Night last was Stole out of the Stable of Col. *Joseph Goldthwait* in *Weston*, a large Bay Horse fifteen Hands high, having a white Spot in his Face, also an English made quilted Saddle, with a Bridle: Any Person who shall bring said Horse to said *Goldthwait* at his House in *Weston*, or to *Ezekiel Goldthwait*, Esq; in *Boston*, shall receive the above Reward, with all necessary Charges: And whoever discovers the Thief shall upon a legal Conviction have TEN DOLLARS more. *August* 29th 1769.

[*The other Advertisements must be deferred one Week longer.*]

See Page 588, & Page 649.